VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

NO. 406. Wall,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHERWOOD FOREST,

WAGER BY BATTLE. A TALE OF SAXON SLAVERY IN THE TWELFTE CENTURY.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1854, by ALICE CAREY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.]

For the National Era.

receive adequate reward.

"The reasons for this conclusion are irresistithe. Stop the slave trade, and you have the best
line. Stop the slave trade, and you have the best
ingranting one slave. With Cobbs in our possession, this will be done—never without such
possession. We will then have command or
the sugar markets of the world, and the Gererroment can distant such terms, in framing reorder coal daties with branch in framing reorder coal daties with branch in framing rederived daties with branch in framing read bord-raiser of the West?" grant-grown.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 12, 1854.

SDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854

Is not this a good time to secure new subteribers to the Ers and similar papers? By disseminating therough Anti-Slavery princh ples among the masses, new aroused against the Slave Power, by the Nebraska outrage, shall we not perpetuate their Anti-Slavery feelings, and make their present healthful

THE AGENCY OF THE ERA IN BOSTON

Having received such explanation as we deem sufficient, we hereby authorize Mr. Grow W. Lieht to act again as agent for the National English Readon and its neighborized.

six months, payable always in advance, according to our terms. The paper will be forwarded, as usual, by mail.

HERBERT'S STORY, AT LAS

This week we commence the publication from the beginning, of Herbert's long-comin story. It will be seen that the few chapter we republished, have been revised, and, is some respects, changed, and that the title also medified. We shall proceed with the publication till completed, having all the manuscript in hand.

tenard Wray is still absent. The istalment due, was probably sent by the Arctinow nineteen days out, and not yet heard from

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS..."

When first the foreign population in this country bosame so large that it could be use in political controls, demagginges and part anno began to ply their arts to make it substraint to partial to party or personal endo. The Dorrocard vanuted his superior regard for the right on sturiated citizen, and the Whig, not to be outdone, spoke to them in flattering words. The property of the property of

The evil grew, until in some localities, when the fireign element was strongers, the spirit the native-born elitines was alarmed and irritated, and smoot often formed a political own bination for the revision of the naturalizatio isaw, so see to prelong the period of inchost citizenship. Native Americanshim was in fact the defiging of Native Damagogriffor. It latter, to serve personal or party purpose, he festered foreign combinations; the former governative non-literation in mornibulation in the contraction of the contr

But the policy only aggressated the mischie it failed to command the approbation of the majority of native-born citizens, while its directendency was to intensify the spirit of classic among our naturalized citizene, and deepen the Scaling of Generate interests.

reeing or separate nurses. Meantined to practice is a set; each of the old Parties pretended to special friendship for the poor immigrants, and charged its antagonist with secret bontility to them; ambitious leaders of the naturalized population sew that by maintaining distinction of the property of the property of the common of them began to imagine that they come achenos of personal advancement; and come of them began to imagine that they

The mischief was soon aggravated by the intrusion of a religious element. Archibitoly, Hughes and the order of the Jesuite undertool the task, first of excluding the Bible from the task, first of excluding the Bible from the Common Schools, and then of breaking down our Common Schools, and then of breaking down our Common Schools, and then the State, is supported at all by Governmental action. For the accomplishment of this task, they relies chiefly upon the Irish Catholios, and hono shey beat all their efforts to prevent the fusion of that class with other citizens, and to preserve the enuinement of this hazdonality. To the diagrams of our publics, thie war against the Common School eyeden was favored in some of the States by antive demagogulem. There were not wranting While politicals in New York who presended to think the reading of the Bible in the Public School as violation of the rights of consectance of our Catholio follow-usin same should be a supported to the contract of the contrac

were found mean enough to be for liefs Catalolic were found mean enough to be for liefs Catalolic votes, by doolaring themselves in favor of the system of separate denominational rehool. While this struggle was going on, Kossul anded on our shores, and, whatever else may be said of his visit, it must be admitted this action tended to foster a polly among on naturalized Germans, noff ravorable to their discinct with the said of his visit, it must be admitted that the said of his visit, it must be admitted the continuous as interested rather in the affairs or the said of the said of his visit, and the said of his visit of h

Out of the elements of evil thus engendered

demagoguism, has sprung into existence the now organization of the Know Nothings—an organization which has derived as much consequence from the sympathy of "outsiders" with its main object, as from the activity of its

It is unfair to attempt to identify the new Party with any political organization. It is composed of recruise from all Parties, and regarded with telerance or favor by many who consider it merely temporary, and do not choose to connect tempelsevs with it. Some think it may succeed in abating the mischinfaresulting in certain localities from alian combinations or Jesuitical intermeddling, and put an end to that demagoguism which has given birth to these ceils: some hope that it may powerfully concur with other causes in breaking up old political Parties: some regard with great compliances; its effective opposition to the Administration, charged with pandering to

It has spread into all the States, but is most active in the cities. It boasts of its numerous municipal victories, olaims to hold the balance of power in several of the States, and in some proposes to nominate independent candidates. In some places, if the public is not misin-

In some places, if the public is not misinformed, scheming politicians have joined the new order for the purpose of advancing their own interests, or making it auxiliary to other parties with which they are connected.

no creed or policy. In Macanebuests and Nev York "they aye hash it is Anti-Notraeks is its feelings, and yet in New York its action he not confirmed this representation; and we suy pees it will hardly be claimed that the Knor Nethings who carried the clottons in Norebild Ya., Memphis, Tenn, and voted against Mi Benton in St. Louis, were any other than yor alavery men. In this city, a few Anti-Slaver men may belong to the organization, but the majority are pre-elavery. The National orgat which is to be started here in November, adopt substantially the Balfumore platform in relation to Slavery, pledging resistance to the agitation of the question, and the cellury, Myepsiam Ellis, a native of Vermont, but lone a resident in the South, is a slaveholder an urce-slavery men.

The readers of the National Era can hardly doubt our position in regard to this new or ganization.

In the first place, it is a secret potitized order. In despotic countries, where the People are deprived of their libertos, secrecy in the People are deprived of their libertos, secrecy in the different policy becomes a People who can meet freely together, petition, remonstrate, discuss, vote, govern themselves. What they purpose and do, if homes, need, not be hidden. The more publicity, the better—the greater the responsibility, the more wholesome the restraint on individuals, the fewer the chances for corruption or imposture. We see no accessify for any corret order of politicians in this country; we do so much danger in it. Their object may be a good one, but exempt from just responsibility to Public Opinion, the constant lamptation is to recort to the most corrupt practices.

Agan: it is san, we know now with whis truth, that every whencen it is sworm to obe the desistion of a majority, and this majority in all probability will be under the outstool on few managers. We are inclined to believe the etatement, for we know not how whe to account fer the alloged efficiency of an organization, which dispenses with the ordinary mean of party unity and access. If it be true how can its adherents window the ordinary mean of party unity and access. It is be true how can its adherents window the ordinary mean of party unity and access. It is be true how can it is adherent within the ordinary mean of party unity and access. It is be true how can it is addressed to the ordinary to the control about the party of the ordinary ordin

Rat, it is to the specific means adopted by this organization for the accomplishment of its object, that we must seriously object. They are, the prelongation of the period of Naturalization to twenty-one pages, and the exclusion from any office of trust, prefit, or about of all persons of foreign birth, or of the Cabbolio faith. If we misrepresent the Know Nothings, in this respect, we shall be thankful to any friend who will correct us. The most antheritative exposition we have seen, was given in the series of resolves adopted unanimously at the imposing meeting of Know Nothing and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Mative Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the Cabbolio and Native Americana, held in this city on the 20th of the 2

"Whereas we believe in the competency, ability, and right of American-born citizene to

"Resolved, That we will not vote for nor a sist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices true, emolument, or honor, under our forment, nor will, we vote for or asset in el vating to suoh offices any American-born oit evating to suoh offices any American-born oit cares who recognise or hold themselves unde any allegiance whatever, to any foreign prince potentate, power, or authority.

"Resolved, That the naturalization law ought to be totally repealed or materially al tered, and the term of recidence before admis sion to the rights of citizenchip be extended t the period of twenty-one years."

virtually proseribes the whole body of our Catholio fellow-citizens—for all are to be exoluded from office, who hold themselves under any allegiance whatsoever, to any foreign prince, potentate, power, or authority.

The Catabalic Church, with its visible hand as Rome, is a foreign Power or Authority. It claims infallibility in all matters of religious faith, and requires eqiritual allegiance from all its members—in other words, obedience to its authority in optimatal affairs. American Catabolic generally yield such obedience, while they dany that the Church olimins their allegiance in civil affairs, and assert, that were each a claim made, they would repudite it. Now, should the Church of Rome set up such a pretending practically—as some of the Jesuit papers in this country have seemed to put forth in its botall—of a right to the allegiance of its members in civil affairs, it would be not only the right, but the duty of this country, to exclude from any office of trust, profit, or infinence, say, even from the right set of citizenship, every person recognising such a pratention, hoding himself bound by such allegiance. No, man can serve two masters. If a man reogue is ellegiance to the Queen of England, he cannot become an American citizen; and if any man among us schowledge eit'ld and political allegiance to the Catholic Church, he is not an American citizen, and the Law should deprive him of the rights, should he bear the

finir. As a Protestant, we maintain and or crice the right of private judgment. We as nowlodge no title in any man or set of men opp, Counoil, Asembly, or Conference, to recerbe to us in matters of religious faith on tity. The Bible is our sele rule of faith an utraffice—the Bible, interpreted by our cevtury. The Bible our sele rule of faith an uniquent, sided by used lights as we out command. But this liberty is not claimed by all. Preobyterians and Epicopalisms stated in the process of the process of the process of the man weight to creed and confession of faith religious to recent and confession of faith religious to the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process of the process of the process of the protein of the process o look upon their Church as infallible, and the duty of allegiance as implicit. But they may be devotees to their roligion, and yet very good and loyal coltiens, recognizing their allegiance to the civil authority, and the duty of obdisence to its beheats. To exclude them from civil office, therefore, because they recognize the supremacy of the Church in matters of religious faith, is to persecute them for their roligion, to war upon the rights of consistency.

Of course we can favor no such policy. It is unreasonable, anti-American, incompatible with the rights of conscience, and its tendency is, to produce dangerous collidons, or cerrupt coalitions, between the Civil Power and the Sprittual.

But let not American Cathelies forget that

But let not American Catholies forget that it is the activasgant and odious dogmas of each papers as the New York Freeman's Journal, and the Boston Filot, and such teachings as those of Brownson, which have provoked in a great degree the prescriptive policy which we have just condemned.

The policy in relation to foreign lumigrants and citizens of foreign birth, proposed by the resolutions, is uncalled-for, unjust, and impolitio. We know there are some evils strending the rapid influx of so many foreigners in on country; but, after all, they are limited in expent and in duration, and do not touch the robust witality of the nation. Certainly they are not so wide-spread and terrible as to justify a policy so orushingly prescriptive as that an

just, to close up all the avenues of proferment to men who have domicilisted themselves among us, and invested here their all, of labor, talent, enterprise, and sepirations? They happened to be born in one part of God's earth, we, in another. In the Providence of God, we are all thrown together, to develop a new world. Who gives ne authority to turn upon our brothren, and say, We will hold all the offices, and you shall hold one? They have the same interest in the welfare and destinies of the country that we have. What right have we to deprive them of their just influence over them in Egual and exact justice to all, is the principle of Democracy." A man born in Germany has been living here a score of years, has married, raleed a family, accommissed property, has no earthly interests not invested on Americas all. But I make him ineligible to any office of trust, influence, or emolument, while of

Nor is it sound policy. Such preceriptio will not abate, but exangerests ultimate the evils against which it is directed. It will naturally foster projudice among allom make them fool as it strangers in a virsug country, keep them in an attitude of natage man and the country, drive them to cheristen their naturality in opposition to Americans, and provide blitten, profiless, dangeron struggies between different races. What seem that the country divides the stranger of the country divides and provides and an accountry divides and provides and accountry divides a common interest, against Regulitie which, while availing itself of their compaction of production, had excluded their constitutions.

which we have statistically write the policy jurises which we have been considered with the policy burse. It is a just, there when and enterioral policy. It has made foreign immigration subserts the highest good, with the least possible ovil. The man of foreign birth who center to use shores, is welcome as a man; after residence in the countrions of the countrion of the countrion of the policy of the countrion of the policy of the policy of the policy of the countrion of the policy of th

act for forestant every year, and satisfies, and this time there are more than two million persons of foreign birth among us, there is no people in the Old World, however anoiest, lowever fixed in its habits, so homogeneous se the American colorpie. Goald this have the American colorpies of the Could this have the Could the

tion of which, more than on that of any other, depend its destinise—the Question of Slavery, As we have seen, its members are Pro-Slavery or Andt-Slavery, according to locality. Sometimes the organization may help the election of an Anti-Slavery man, sometimes prevent it. If it sepire to a National existence and inflaence, it must take ground, pro or con on this Question, or its adherents will be false to their conviotions. But, should it take Pro-Slavery ground, what will its Anti-Slavery members do? Or if Anti-Slavery, what will its Pro-Slavery members do? In commot see age to the rook on which other organizations easying to ignore or subordinate this Question, have cell from have cell from here exist.

tion, have sqlit.

Now, will carneed Anti-Slavery men place themselves in bondage to a Parky which breake the Question of Human Righte as a minor onsideraston T Will they permit themselves to be involved in entanglements which may templ them to betray the cause of Human Freedom I to it right, now, when under the provessition of the late Nobreaks outrage, the North is sinking itself from its lethargy, old partice are are breaking, up, and a new party of Freedom, which promises to unitse the political elements of the free States for the redemption of the Government from the Slave Power, in begining to emerge from the political chose, is it right for them to add in thrusting another distracting question of less moment before the People, another element of discord and division in this free States?

No one, we think will mismaderstand on coition. We oppose native combinations, bre age no less hostile to combinations are we age no less hostile to combinations amon antermicire devices. We oppose the political procertification of Catholics, but we are no les tical instigation, against our Common Sohotical instigation, against our Common Soholystems, of for any political purpose whateores We oppose the institution of any religious to politics, but we are no less hostile to the roomalgation of any dogma of spiritual or extendantical supermenty in civil affairs.

If oreign and postnose-segous constrained, got up, let them be met fairly and square-by open discussion and open voting, where and whonever they "arise — but let no hal or transient evile be attempted to be revoted by a permanent, national organism, n, founded upon principles and pursuing a lity more in harmony with the ovils to be recreted, than with the institutions and interacts to be protocold.

In Canada, the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty has already given an impulse to business, and the best feeling prevails there towards the United States.

The yellow fever is fast abating at Savan ah and Charleston, and the cholera has quit isappeared from Pittsburgh. AW ADDITIONION DEPTEED

so as to preclude all embarrassment and misunderstandings [1] in the Chocku Waiton, an
Abolitionist is defined to be, one who teaches
slaves, or permits them to sit at meals with
him—the only legal definition of the word we
have ever known. But in the pulpit, on the
stump, in Conventions, in Congress, and in the
columns of the newspaper press, it means anything, or everything, according to circumstances. An Abolitionist "is one who goes for
amsignantics, for running off slaves, and for
cutting the threats of the slaveholders." An Abolitionist is one "who would turn all the
alavee flows as once." An Abolitionist is one
according to the control of the control of the
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alavee flows and the control
alavee of the Constitution, and would interfere with Slavery in the States." An Abolitionist is one "who is opposed to Slavery, and
would prevent its extension to free torticery."
So run the definitions, sometimes so narrow, as to
include nobody, sometimes so broad, as to
combrace everybody. With Torrey was an AboHidronist, because he was in the habit of running alavee off to the free States. Mr. Garrison is an Abolitionist, because, while deduce
that the Constitution confers any power on
Congress to abolic Slavery in the States, but Associate
has the right to interfere with Slavery in the
States. Mr. Chaos is an Abolitionist, because,
although he holds that Congress has the right to interfere with Slavery in the
states, it has a right
and is bound to prohibit it within the exclasive jurisdiction of the Federal Government
General Case is an Adolitionist, because, while
and bound to prohibit it within the scalesive jurisdiction of the Federal Government
General Case is an Abolitionist, because, while
and bound to prohibit it within the scalesive jurisdiction of the Federal Government
General Case

These remarks are suggested by an attempt of the New York Daily Times to vindicate the Whige of New York against the charge of Abolitionism; and by a paragraph in the National Intelligencer, defining the position of Secretor Support. The Times says:

"There is nothing whatever, in the position of the Whig party in this State, to warrant such an imputation. The Whige of New York stand now, as they have always stood, farmly and faithfully by the Compressives of the Constitution on the subject of Stavey. They recognise the right of even the state of the Constitution on the subject of Stavey. They recognise the right of even the state of the Constitution of the subject of Stavey. They would justify or countenance for a moment any interference, on the part of the General Government, with that right, or with its independent exercises."

pendent exercises."

Assording to the Times, an Abolitionist is one who goes against the Compromises of the Constitution, and is in favor of the interference of the Federal Government to abolish Sleaver in the Slates. It is rather odd, that it is definition file nobedy. Garrii Smith and the email class of Anti-Slavory man who concur with him, are in favor of Federal action to abolish Slavery in the States, but they go against any of the Compromises of the Constitution, for there are no Compromises, they say, in that instrument, which give it any senation or protection. Mr. Garrison and the small class of Anti-Slavery men he represents, do not call for Federal action to abolish Slavery in the States, but for State section to abolish the Union. The great body of political Anti-Slavery men who supported Martin Van Buren in 1848, and John P. Hale in 1820, make no war on the Compromise of the Constitution, because, they say, they impose on them no duty inconsistent with cound moreil-tip, and declaim any purpose of interfering, through the General Government, to abolish Slavery in the States. The New York Time.

The Intelligencer is somewhat more precise Somebody, with the observations courtey of the Pro-Slavery tribe, had stigmastical Charle Sumner, in-the columns, as a "breece-face Abolitionist." This being brought to the no tice of the editore subsequently, they regret it for they are not in the habit of allowing the

language of risporation, &c. They add:
"Towards the Senator from Messachusetts
such language could not be justified by anything within our personal knowledge. In
common with most of his countrymen of the
North, he is doubtless a thorough Anti-Slavery man; but he is not an Aboliticnia, in the
ry man; but he is not an Aboliticnia, in the
ry man; but he is not an Aboliticnia, in the
ry man; but he is not an Aboliticnia, in the
ry more of the senator in the senator catedi nito his band, to interfere with the relation
of Slavery in the States or Tortivories within

The Intelligencer then defises an Abolitioniest as one who is in favor of "interfering with Slavery in the States and Torritorico within which it has a lawful existence." In it was that such a definition will relieve Gerrits Smith of the "imputation" of Abolitioniest 3 Mr. Smith denies that Slavery has a lawful existence anywhere—any, that it is possible to give it a lawful existence. He will of course disolaim being an Abolitionist, in the understood souse of the word, as defined by the Intelligencer. So will the oditors of the Post and Tribune of New York, Chaes, Sumney, Soward, Giddings, Wade, Hale, and the great majority of Anti-Slavery mee, whether Whigs, Democrass, or Pree-Sollore—for, while they all go against Slavery in the Territories belonging to the Union, they all deny that if

The truth is Abolitionism is a mere raw head and bloody bones, to frighten cowards, and all those respectable people who think more of appearances than reality. Every person who loves Liberty, and hates Slavery, and who is doing what he can in his sphere, benestly, without frand, without violence, to bring about the abolition of all Slavery and oppression in this country and throughout the world, is an Abolitionist; and if he is not, he is either a bad man, or one laboring under a stand delasion.

Rrv, Da. C. M. BUTLER.—Wo regret to an omnose the dopacture from amongst use of the Commont M. Butker, D. D., who for the Recore to Trinity Caureh and congregation is titled by the Common of the Common of the titled the Common of the Common of the leaves the city with the warmant wishes for his case the city with the warmant wishes for his case of the city with the warmant wishes for his well sermon, and on Toesday mayning last the well sermon, and on Toesday mayning last the learny of this city waited upon him in a body and presented to him their affectionate exprotions of regard.

axeellent pactor more than the colored people. Juring the pact year he has organized, in our section with his other has organized, in our section with his otherwise, accordanced, in our pering some five or six hundred members, of all iges, and, while ministering to their best interests, has won their confidence and affection. All that the Intelligencer says of him is true, can much more.

ast Tuesday, State elections took place oblide, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and we had spirit betwee the hadden of the hadden of

ent in Indiana, in relation to the Anti-Navery appeals of Meesrs. Pettis, Fish, & Co. In a similar vein is the following, from the Chicago Time, the special organ of Senato Dugljas, edited by a gentleman from this city: "KERF IT PETOR THE PODEAX, that Willianas, Norton, Washburno, Archer, Mackwell, caudidates for Congress in Illinois, are in force of restablishing on arbitrary geographical inn, south of with Slavery stall be legislated by Congress, while Riohardson, Allon, Sackthe Democratics and the second of the contraction of the control of the control

testions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Croose BETWEEN THEM.

The same paper states, in another article, that in every Congressional district where the Democratic party hae made or will make a nomination, there has been a full, fair, open, manly declaration of principle. "They are (it says) utterly opposed as individuals to Slavery. Were the question of its aristence or suppression a question in which, under the Constitution of their consequents, take year a right to the of their counter, there had a right to find the consequents.

The Detroit Free Press, the organ of General Caes, ie still more explicit; its Anti-Slavery real is remarkable. Here is a sample of its adignation against the Pro-Slavery views of

"Let it be known, then, that Mr. Howard is in favor of repealing the Nobraska ast. Let it be known that Mr is in favor of re-establishing a line south of which Slavery was and would construct to be legalized by Congress. Let it be known that he is in favor of despoliting the thousands of settlers in Nobraska and Kansas of their rights acquired ander the present law. "We thank the Tribken for its sunponner."

"We thank the Tribune for its announcement. We now know where Mr. Howard stands. We can now drive the nail through him, and dinol in on the other side. He is in favor of the old odioos Missouri Compromise line—a line which the Anti-Sauery spople of the North Ance condemned from the day of its establishment up to the time Mr. Daton, of Kantack, the would be the invivible effect of re-establishing its line—of consigning all the Louisiana Territory lying south of 36 days, 30 min. to Skurry; and this territory is extensive.

enough for a half dome States:

"Mr. Howard nust stand up to the naked declaration that he is in favor of repealing the pended, the Missouri line will be reinstand, and Statery with be tegolisted south of it?

"Mr. Stant is opposed to the repeal of the Nobranka and. He does not believe that Congress has power to establish Statery in the Territories, nor, of course, to prohibit it. The whole question belongs to the people, and with

them the Nebrseka not places it."

Wo need hardly say that the single assumption which gives plausibility to all such appeals, viz: that Stavery was legalized by the Missouri Consprantic in the territory south of 28 deg. 30 min, 19 min, is UTTENLY TALES. That Compromise eimply provided that "Slavery prohibition in all that portion of Lonisians Territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min, 19 min, is under the provision of the whiplot; in other words, without any Congressional provision against the citation or filtery. Mosern, Pierco, Gase, and Douglas, in repealing this Compromise, sold whiplot, in other words, without any Congressional provision against the citation or filtery, Mosern, Pierco, Gase, and Douglas, in repealing this Compromise, sold was wife much the state of the congressional prohibition of Slavery, and placed it in precisely the same condition in which the territory below that line stod—without defence against the intrusion of Slavery, and which the territory below the line; but the Compromise in the territory above the Case and Douglas in repealing the territory above the line; but the Compromise in the territory above the line; but the Compromise in the territory above the line; but the Compromise in the territory above the line; but the Compromise in the territory above it. Case and Douglas in repealing it, therefore, did not alter the condition of the latten, by depriving it of its protection against Slavery. To restore the Compromise would be to restore the Slavery-prohibition in Kauses and Nobracks, without an according in any way the logal condition of any addition of the New Yorks of the United States.

other Territory of the United States.

Naw Liquon Liw.—The Board of Common Council, on Monday right, passed the bill of the Aldermen to "prohibit tippling houses, and to express the sale, by the annual, of spiritaces and introdeating liquon." It provides that from trippling houses, or chope, shall be prohibited in the oity of Washington; and it shall not be lawful, after the first Monday in November, for any person or persons in any part of the city of Washington to sell of harter any brandy, round the same person or persons in any part of the city of Washington to sell or harter any brandy, round the same person or persons who shall see the same person of rolder, in quantities less thou part of the city of the probability of the probability of the property of the probability of th

A wonderful bill! What are "tippling homes?" Our wise Legislature must pass as as in explanation. Then, as to the pint measure—versar dirinkers will be rather tickled at the idea that they can be frightened off by pint of lager beer, alo, older, or porter. O course, a pint of brandy would be a little to much for a moderate capacity, but it could be bought at once, and put by for two or three calls—or it would answer for a olub. The regulation seems to ne ridiculous.

BUTING AT HONE.—The people of Cumbel land county, Virginia, have hold a public mee ing and resolved to buy their goods from the direct importers of Virginia, if goods be offered by them upon as advantageous terms as the imported through New York and other North ern cities.—Nat. Intelligencer.

t must have coet the people of Cumberland Profe mty, Virginia, a powerful effort to come to the have millions

CHIVALRY, MEDIAVAL AND MODERN.

There is a marked dissimilarity in character and spirit between the alwesholding Chivalty of the proteent day and that of Europe in the middle aggs. The latter was founded in the love of truth, of right, and of humanity. It originated in the orreades for the recovery of the Holy Sepulahre from the hands of the Saraceas. "Superstition," says Gibbon, "mingled in every public and private action of lifts; in the holy wars, it sanchified the profession of arms; and the order of Chivalry was assimilated in its rights and privileges to the sacred orders of Priesthood." Several of the orders, we may add, in initation of the clergy, took upon themselves the own of chastity, and their members were as distinguished for the moral purity of their lives as for generous devotion to the high and honorable objects of their association. "As the champion of God and the lading," continues the same author, "the devoted himself to speak the truth; to maintain the right; to protect the distressed; to practice courtess, a virtue less familiar to the anoients; to pursue the indides; to despise the allurements of ease and safety; and to vindicate, in every perflues adventure, the honor of his

prompted the anignt-errate to issue over in search of adventures, elothed in a coat of mail, with helmet and groaves, sword and buckler; but our laughter is turned into a smile of benevolent pleasure, when we reflect that they were actuated by a high sense of duty and honor; and that the rude barbarism of the times gave to their prefession a character of practical utility, rather than one of heroic folly. They to a great extent supplied the inefficiency of Government, in the pretection of the weak, the prevention of wrong, and the punishment of orimes; and their example of abstemious vitus, of honor and generosity, could not be without the happiest effects upon the minds of men's our ago, and the wide, must not only be without fear, but without rereposch—not merily courageous, but honorable, generous, humane, disinterested, and of stain-

less morals. Such was the Chivalry of the dark ages; and we need not say that it differs in everything from that which bears its name in this sountry. The only affinity which modern Chivalry can olaim with the ancient, is wrinced by the practice of deelling, which, in fact, was the most criminal incident of the latter, while it is the characteristic and the size que now of the former. But, even in this heritage of barbarism, there is a marked degeneracy in the modern pretadese to knightly honors. The modern dnelliet is little better than an outlaw and out-libroals, and oftener than no utlaw and out-libroals and oftener than no therewe his characteristic and the contraction of the contract

We have said that the practice of duelling is the only point of resemblance between the nucleat and modern orders of Chivalry; but here is still another. We have our modern rader of knighternat, who go forth in search of addrenures; but we regret to say that they are of a different obsarator from those which lived the ambition of the barbarous lorde of Europe seven centuries ago. No Quizotte instead of the control of the c

pursuit of a "running nigger". The knight of your role forth from his case the, on his pathery, accompanied by his faithful aquire leading his charges, and followed by his archers and men-at-arms. Our negro-osshing knight, armed with hand-suffs and revolvers is followed in his adventured by a complement of bloodbounds, and by men as bloody and as errol. His arplotts have not yet become the straigh of Southern Rierstung, his they aboun while incidents of deep interest, and some future Sout will knyest them with the olarm of ro manoe. Unfortunately, they at present have been much of after reality about them to away for men of the form of the form of the strain of the

ken any but emotions of disgust and horror.
At present, such ovents are obelvated at the
corousals of the negro traders and negro outchers, by expressions of a bratal suisfaction
which would disgrace a band of savages at a
war dance. The most obseen and cured jeste
are received with ringing laughter, and the
beatly wretch who can avouch the most croal
dead is honored and envied as a bero. Such is
the celebrity which these deeds enjoy at the
present day; but there is another side to the
prieture, and wo cannot doubt that the day will
come when they will make a different figure in
the literature of the country.

We find a recent exploit of negro catching in a newspaper of the Old Dominion, of a rather mild type, but which it would be unjust to the hero to pass by unnoticed: G. A Desprate Negro—The Peterburg Express gives the following account of the doings of a negro, who, after indulging in a preponsity for hog-etealing, had betaken himself to retirement and seclusion, or, in other words,

driving out in a baggy to spend the days with E-dward Howstein, in Chaerifold, and while tothing quietly along, Mr. Hare oam suddedly in view of a dingrade and figure, and the suddedly in view of a dingrade and figure, the suddedly in view of a dingrade and figure, reasonable. It is not a suddedly in the suddedly ind suddedly in the suddedly in the suddedly in the suddedly in the

"Towards orening they returned to Peters burgh, with the black fellow tide blaind and trotting does up to the buggy, and when coming round the turn, not far from Posebostat bridge, the negro managed to sewir his order which a bridge warm. But it was no go, for Mr. Hare called out to some people on the openite bank, who very adoutly cleenhoad the runaway as he emerged from the eteam; he was again bound and placed in the oell of our part for notoriety, till he receives judgmen and punishment for the theft and other deep rate doings."

WHAT EXCOURS OF THE MONEY I—This a question asked by one of our exchange or pore, in reference to the money of the country of money. If we have had one million in the precious metals, we have received by in foreign goods. These goods are forced in market and mostly consumed, from yet market and mostly consumed, from yet and the country of the countr

Profound political economy! In four years we have received from California two hundred millions of dollars, and, in the same time, eight

hundred millions worth of goods from abroad I
Whence does the Intelligencer derive its statistions? What would the Intelligencer have us
do with the gold? East, drink, and were it?
If California produced nothing but gold, she
toould give nothing but that precious metal in
canhange for four and broadcolt in and how
dreadfully the balance of trade, scoording to
the old downs would be against her!

LITERARY NOTICE

ECONDS OF BUBBLETON PARISM; OF, Papers from the Exporience of an American Minister. Boston Tompkins, Mussoy, & Co. For sale by R. Farn ham, Ponnsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have seldom boss more interested in any book than in this. It contains passages from the experience of a young and hopeful minister, honest, well endowed, but inexperienced, whose first call was to a fishionable Church, controlled by a wealthy Conservation, but at the same time troubled by a reckless Radicalism. On the one side sauds brifter Poppery, fercely eying him acknow, and denousing him as a time server; if he detect any indication of the visidom of the serport; on the other is brother. Fiscal, amonth, sleak, and respectable, who bristles up at a direct application of Christian truth, as if it were an official representation.

There is nothing commonplace, nothing exravagant, in the book. The author writes in clear, vigorons style, utters a great deal of ruth in a piqnant way, is often witty and stirical, but rarely, if ever, ill-natured.

One of the prominent characters in the volume is Mr. Artington, acaling fignified, urbana personage, wealthy, wordly, and conservative. The poor young minister, under a controlling sense of duty, had exportalated with brother Flood, a highly respectable liquor-dealer, on the misohiefs resulting from the tippling he encouraged. The next Sunday, brother Floedile pow was empty—it was rumorod that he had gone to Plash steet church, to take contact under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Downy. The parish was disturbed—the absent brother was a moneyed member, and Mr. Arlington did not like to lose him. The young minister therefore found it necessary to present a sermon suitable to the coession, taking for his text the words, "Ann I therefore become your enemy bossues I tell you the truth?" He spoke plainly, truthfully, and produced of course a sensation. Mr. Arlington was rather amasod, but continued tranquil. With a bland smile, he invited the young minister to take "Sea with him. He was full of kindenes; his courtey was impressive; but at last, indirectly and most incinuatingly he approached the matter which hy near his heart—the true method of proaching the gospel, so as to avoid displeacing anybody. After a skirmiching conversation, at last fift, Arlington became a little more explicit.

"You remember," continued Mr. Aringon addressing his daughter, "that while Brother his addressing his daughter, "that while Brother his reforms doprines, Mr. Downy was filing up the Phals street oluuch by a course of he tures on the Depravity and Doom of Babylon Newer were heard in Bubbleton such popular discourses. Everybody praised them. Ever those whom nobody suspected of having any interest in religion, commended them in the toose whom nobody suspected of having any interest in religion, commended them in the odd in various ways. Old Mr. Sharkey, who as you will remember, was suspected of smug gling, and who is popularly supposed to be quite destinate of devoir feelings, presented the preacher with a super set of silver. And 3 cob Bonus, hard as he is said to such its tenants presented the patter's wife with a splending grow so compact and pornlar, that the income of the Phale favore dividended the walls of fire hundred dollars. Thus, while our minister run himself out, and brought his people's waste in the supposed of the Phale favore dividended the influence oven to those not common years for the supposed of the control of the people of the control of

ly reckened Christania."
Miss Arlington's face had been bont over her book, during this statement. At its conclusion, she raised it for an instant, exhibiting a look of most indignant scorm, and then, as if unwilling to trust her voice, bowed her head

a doubt, or according to several and the second of the sec

"I was endeavoring to calculate," eaid Mir rlington, "how many centuries must claps fter the destruction of Bubbleton, before i ns would become a proper subject of pulp maure!"

I the cubject of my thought, lest it might deemed rude. Such a revelation of opinmoreover, was not to be heard overy day, I idd not like to interrupt it by an expecor of disapproval that I saw would be fruitin a one of such hardened and perverse cidlines.

servation, and was proud enough of that to reton the shook it gave his naked sophistry, sontinued, therefore, with incredible seren-"You see, then, how strongly a man may

Very use, then, how strongly a man ma memore in, if he will but owned predeme and the actual feelings of his bearen. The morter Cheer, you might give us few dislocurses on the orims of the Antelliuvians, or the apostacy of the Jews, or the vice an kepticism of the Athenians, or the shomist one of Corint and Rome, and middeals! the properties of the Athenians, or the shomist one of Corint and Rome, and middeals! the Decalograp, which, as you will defait, wend to most thorough moral presching. I hav little doubt that a course of lectures on comult the course of the course of the mouth of the course of the course of the mouth of the course of the course of the how would greatly a certain histories! test and antiquerian corriedly natural to a cultiva-

We should like to give, per contra, some the sayings of brother Peppery, but have noom.

Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avent Washington, D. C.

ramatic passages, and with no more indicut than falls to the lot of human beings genrally, and yet of fascinating interest. We
re introduced to a respectable Virginia family,
in reduced circumetances—fasher, mother,
we daughters, and a ward, a young man about
heir ago. This family is the centre of a circle
f agreeable, intelligent people. In due time,
he fasher dies, thon the mother; the younger
ister marries, and becomes the centre of anether circle; the older sister and the ward
nake a matoh; the visiters, one by one, marry;
ill do well, except the most worthy of all, Ellen,
he older danghter, whose brilliant husband
abounces a drunkard dies a drunkard's death,
and leares the hoart-broken widow with no
confirter but God, no hope but Heaven. Out
of these simple materials, however, the writer
has produced an artices and impressive narra-

tive, pure in its teachings, and evineing a nice acquaintance with the ways and workings of the human heart. The conversational portion often piquant and graceful, is made to embody ideas, rather than to illustrate character. There are passages in it of exquisite pathos especially where the patient, trusting, self-sea.

to especially where the patient, trusting, self-sactor rificing, long-suffering Ellen appears before us. The book comes forth anonymously, but its said to be the first published production of Miss Mary Thomas, of Cincinnati, a sister of

> LACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for Sept ber. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For

There are two highly instructive articles in the number—"The Coming Fortheast of our colonies in the Pasific," and "The Spanish are are articled and a strength of the Spanish are a rich flavor about them. Mrs. Stowes who his, "Summy Manarison of Portiga Lunds," the subject of a long, rambling, and slashing sines. One of the hisfe Complaints of the priorar is, that Mrs. Stowe, when in Great itisian, consorted with Fance Advocates, I conserve, Quakers, and straight-laced Reformers, and obtained very little insight into the real of England and Scatland. It is quite probable, that had she penetrated into the area and what Blackwood calls "the roal life," are "Memorico" might have been more into-

THE FEMALE PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA. Wit Potraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of their Writings. By John S. Hart, L. D. Needition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphis: E H. Butler & O., For sale by Franck Taylor, Penav., Washington, D. O.

ound, ocutaining, among many manse distrinished in American literature, seene who ret and only distinction is, being bound in tithin the lids of this elegant book. The inustrience editor has done his work gallantly and deserves well of womankind. His busine has to allow up the greater and the less ights just as they shine, and it takes all sor feature and little twinklers to make up the spangled heavens."

DISHASH. By B. N. Cummings, M. D. New Yor D. Appiston & Co. For sale by R. Farnhe Washington, D. C. Thora is nothing new in this volume, but

There is nothing new in this volume, but it so sound and president. Medical sedence has seen and any control of the prevention that the ourse the inseet, and, for this reason, the more these the inseet, and, for this reason, the more then the inseet, and, for this reason, the more than the inseet, and for this reason, the more than the inseet and th

AMBERA AND DIE SKLAVEREI, (America and S very) By Julius C. Overbauer. New Yo

This is a pumphlet of 22 8 to pages, in form of the state of feeling on the gent of the state of feeling on the garant hanguage, which we notice as an invariant of the state of feeling on the garant hanguage of the state of feeling on the garant hanguage of the state of feeling on the same of the state of feeling on the hanguage of the tory of the diverse action and public exists to the proposition of Independent principles called in the state of the state

dome in this dist of who show the same is abblishing the slove trady, and builty in abblishing the slove trady, and builty in this, that is had nothing inserpreded occur to change the face of affairs, the death is was streak at Eluvery, and the views of founders of the Republic would have been incide. But the increased value given to cot the purchase of Louisians, and elimits given to cot the prochase of Louisians, and elimits given to cot the prochase of Louisians, and elimits out on, in spite of the stend taken by the sour Compromise, ill the sequisition of To the war with Mexico, the Compromise, finally the repeat of the Missouri Compros finally the repeat of the Missouri Compros finally the repeat of the Missouri Compros

systems of the benefit of those who cannot await themselves of the original language. Our Get to will, by hundreds and those original the second it in the author's own olean calmly written, without vitupe of the second of the

and ment of German antagonism to Slave ath, important to be overlooked in the prese no gle.

Out We translate the closing sentence

iter pamphlet, that our readers may rra-stand he takes: "The passage

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ON IN MICHIGAN-THE WHIGS UNING WITH OTHER FRIENDS OF FRRE-

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE MASTER KEY T

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.
UR MONTHLY LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XX.

of the jury, ain't you?"

the greatest onto of very wire Government and the state of the property of the people."—Gero.

It is a state of the property of the people."—Gero.

It is a state of the property of the people."—Gero.

It is a state of the property of the people. The principal purpose of the people of the people. The principal purpose of the people of th